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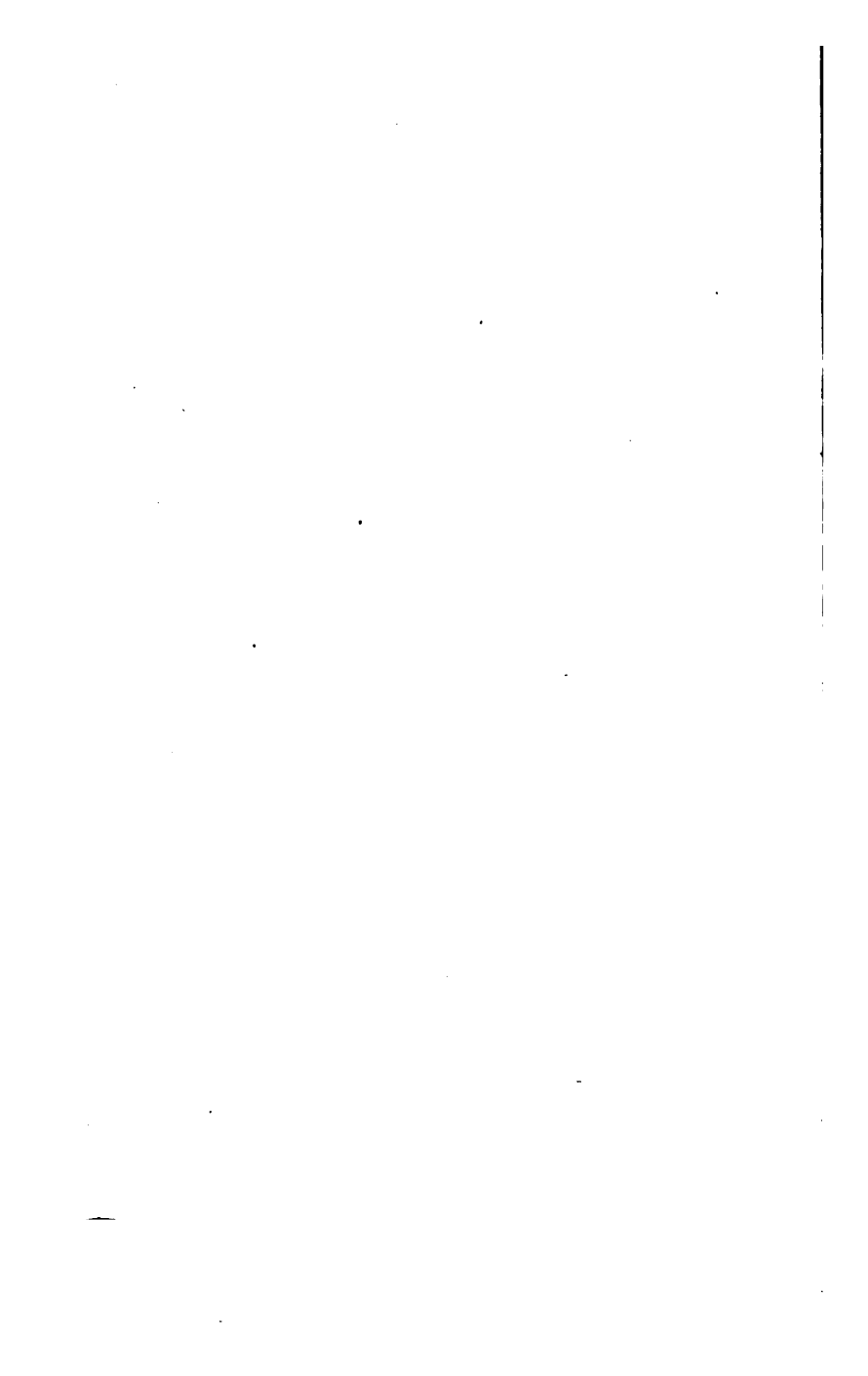


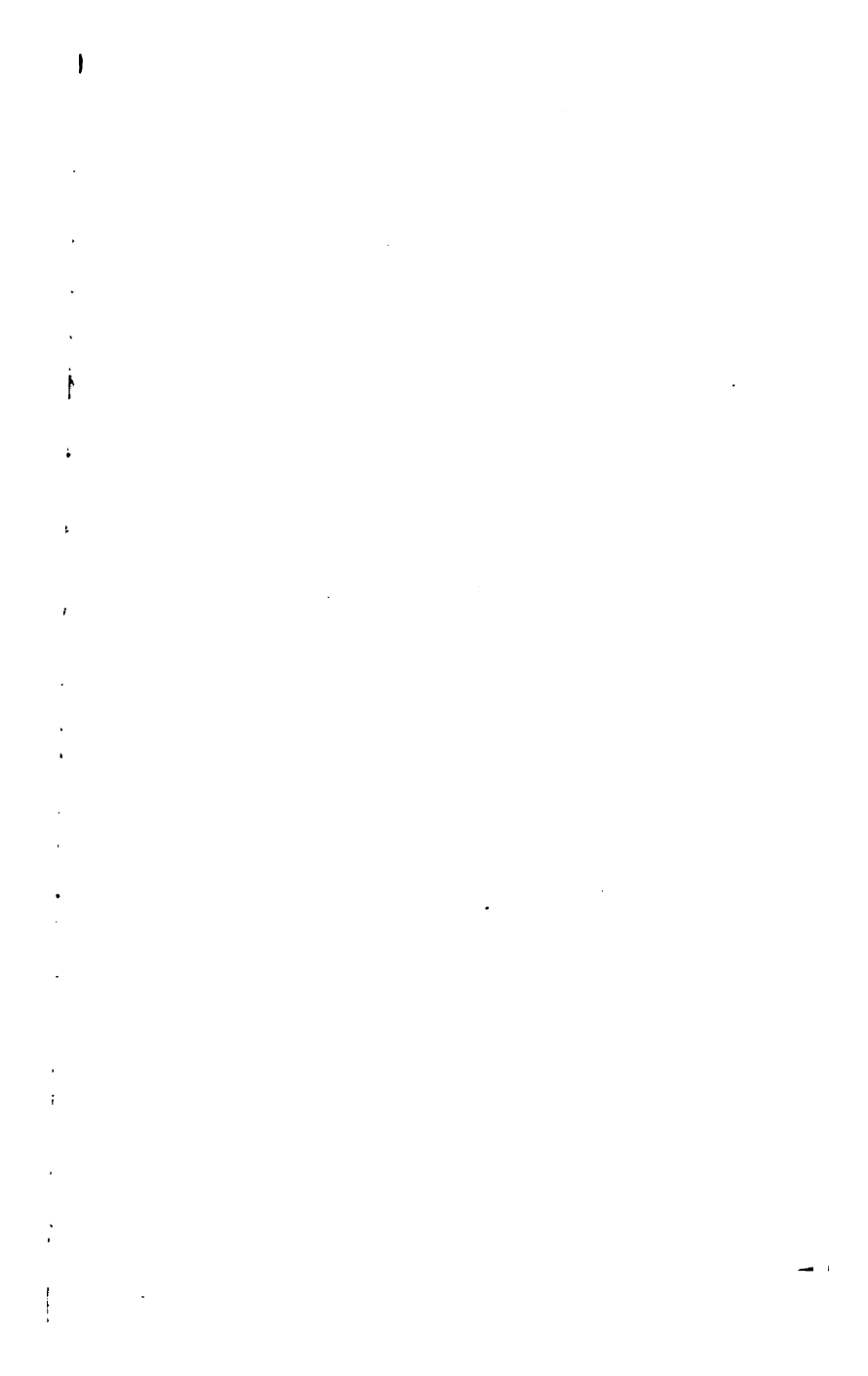
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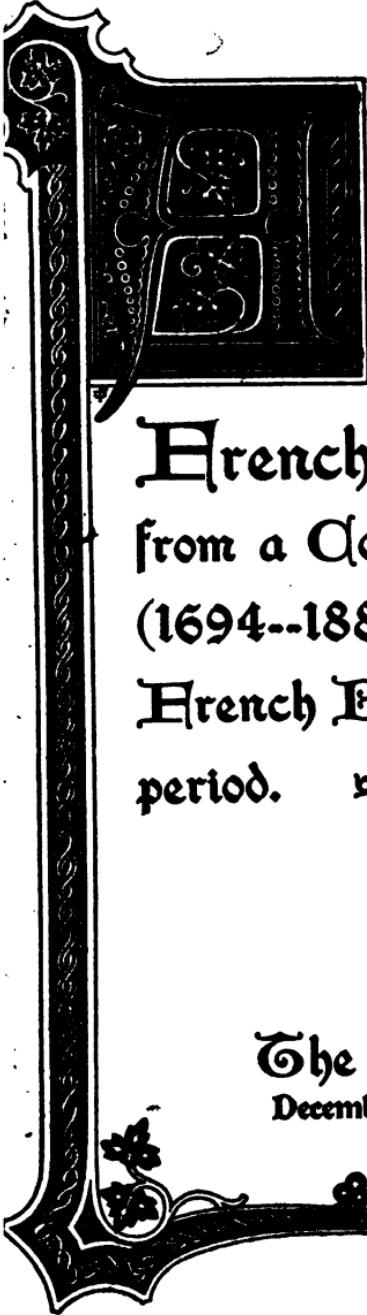
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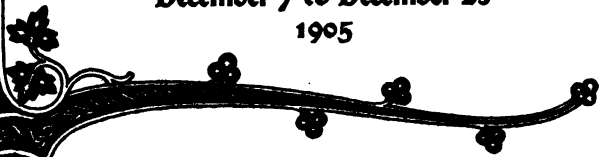




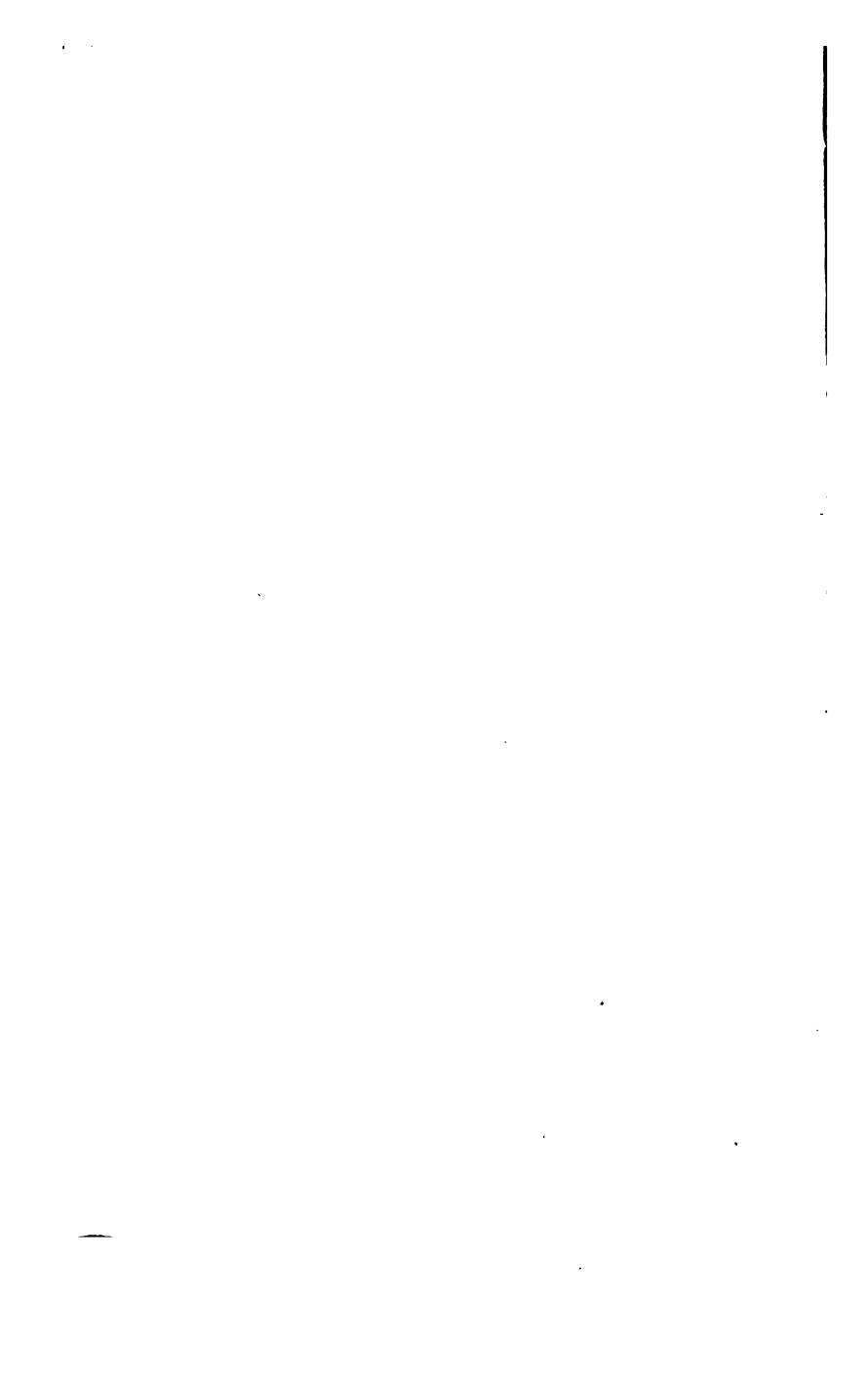


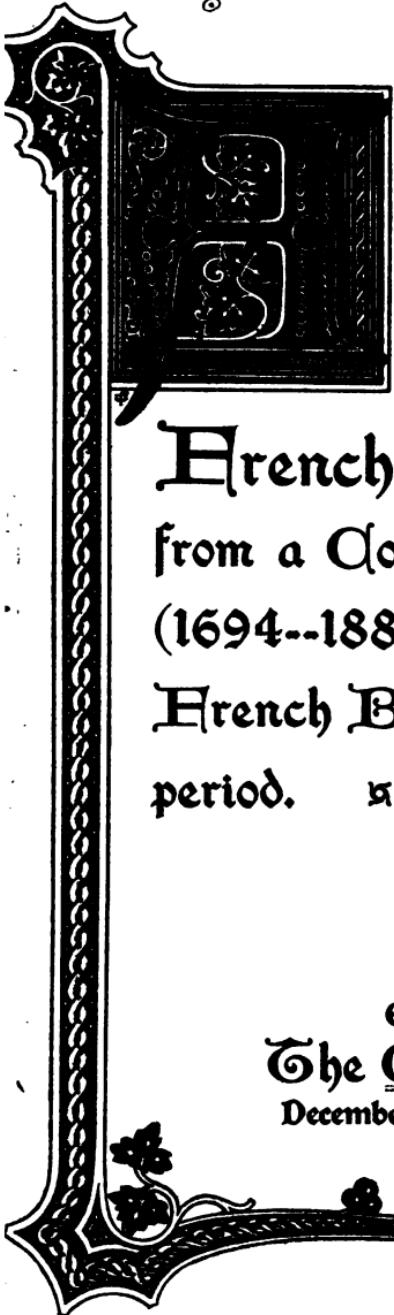
A Catalogue
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Exhibited at
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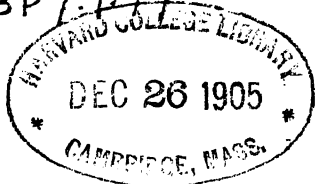
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Elihu Chauncey,
New York City





INTRODUCTION

IT is unnecessary to give here a history of French bookbinding. There are, however, no exhaustive handbooks on the subject. The best is probably Ernest Thoinan's "*Les relieurs français (1500-1800): biographie critique et anecdotique*," Paris, 1893. E. Fournier's "*L'art de la reliure en France*," Paris, 1888, may also be consulted, and Léon Gruel's "*Manuel historique et bibliographique de l'amateur des reliures*," Paris, 1887. Of considerable importance is the "*Nouvel armorial du bibliophile*," by J. Guigard, Paris, 1890 (2 vols., impl. 8vo). Consequently a brief reference to the whole subject must be attempted.

We hear of Clovis Eve, Dubuisson, Padeloup, Derome, etc., without realizing fully that binding as an old-fashioned trade was regularly practised by whole families over a considerable period. Thus E. Fournier and even Guigard seem to have got a little mixed up over the Eve family. As a matter of fact, Nicholas Eve as a

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binder is practically a *quantité négligeable*, and Clovis Eve's successor the same; the bindings issuing from this family's house being really nearly all the work of, or under the supervision of, Clovis Eve himself (*circa* 1570-1634). Pigorreau (about 1615 onward) was chiefly employed as masterworker in the *dorure* of Eve's bindings. Thence forward or soon after the two crafts became practically one. But all this is full early for an introduction to the binders of the XVIII century. It is mentioned chiefly as an illustration of the same difficulty which covers the appreciation of the work of the Derome family, who flourished from 1626 to 1788; while but two of the family—Louis Derome (1662-1720),* known as Derome vieux, and Nicholas Denis Derome (1731-1788), known as Derome jeune—stand out as first-class binders, although many of the other members of the family earned their living during this long period in the same trade. This is also the case with the Dubuissos, where René Dubuisson overlapped the more famous Pierre Paul Dubuisson, court binder till 1762, when his widow must have disposed of his many "plaques," which reappear till 1787 or even 1790, so that either René employed the same methods or bought or inherited the plates (he worked till 1776, or later), unless they went to the Lafertés

* Began binding about 1698.

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père et fils, who also worked till 1790. The latter seems to me the more likely, as I find the plaques as late as 1790.

Vérard and P. Le Noir (1475 onward) combined the trades of publishers and bookbinders.

But few of the earliest binders' names have descended to us, though from 1495 to 1500 a few are known as having bound for the Duc d'Orléans, viz., Guillaume Deschamps, J. Richier, and Simon Accard de Chauny. Grolier's books are said to have been all bound by nameless binders from Italy, probably of Greek origin. De Thou (1573-1617) does not give us any idea of the names of his workmen, though Eve no doubt bound some of his many volumes.

Le Gascon began in 1622, and was at his best in 1641. Mr. Pichon thinks he may have bound for the second J. A. de Thou. Le Gascon's authentic bindings are said to be recognizable by "des fils d'argent et de soie alternés à la tranche-file" (headband). Le Gascon was one of the first to use a doublure of leather. Contemporaries of Le Gascon were L. Petit and Saulnier; also the lesser lights Eudes, Talon, Moret, Du Breuil, Hugues d'Aumale, Galliard, Filon, Guenon, Cramoisy.

A good many volumes attributed to Le Gascon are said, however, to be the work of F. Badier

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around the date of 1645; and he is responsible for the chief examples of the beautiful *pointillé* style.

Macé Ruette (16— to 1644), who, according to La Caille, invented marbled paper for doublures, worked for Henri IV (1635-1644). Louis XIII (1601-1643) employed Clovis Eve first, and then Antoine Ruette, who succeeded his father and was royal binder during the reigns of Louis XIII and XIV. He executed much work in the nature of binding *livres d'heures*, on some of which his name is to be found. He was succeeded by Boyet (1695-1710), who was followed by Dubois (1722 and before), who was succeeded by Padeloup (1740) as royal binder. Padeloup's name ("Padeloup relieur du roy, place de la Sorbonne à Paris,") is said to be found in some books of Marie Leczinska and of the Dauphin.

Padeloup and the elder Derome were contemporaries. E. Fournier, comparing Derome and Padeloup, says: "Padeloup was an artist to whom one had to give free rein; Derome was the workman who awaited your commands, executed your order, and did it well."

"Les armoiries qui décorent souvent les plats des reliures dues à Boyet, Du Seuil, Padeloup, en font aussi des objets d'art. Leur principal relief est pourtant la simplicité. Ces relieurs

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étaient des artistes qui possèdent, de nos jours, une considération méritée, et dont les reliures obtiennent souvent le prix d'une toile de maître, mais qui ne jouissaient pas du même crédit du vivant de ceux qui les ont faites." ("Connaissances nécessaires à un bibliophile," Vol. IV, p. 139, by Ed. Rouveyre, Paris, 1899.)

Padeloup vieux and Padeloup jeune are also said to have signed numerous bindings. Padeloup employed the Dubuissons, whose immense variety of "plaque" bindings were much in vogue, and who succeeded him as court binders. P. P. Dubuisson died in 1762, and P. A. Laferté was appointed in his stead. He was followed in 1769 by his son, and he again was followed by P. Vente (1722-1792), whose work is said to be mediocre.

There were many other binders in the Louis XV period. Oudan, Michon, Bernache, D. Nyon, and M. Maugras are all said to have been good binders. Douceur and Biziaux bound for the Pompadour. E. Levasseur (about 1690) is said by La Caille ("Histoire de l'imprimerie") to have been the best binder of his day, but he could not make the *dos brisé** properly, so that this praise is too high.

**Dos brisé* is equivalent to a deep opening, so that the book opens perfectly. This art has been lost and found again many times since binding began.

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Duseuil (1705) we have not mentioned. He is reported by some to have been not exactly a professional bookbinder, but a priest, and used his spare time to follow this extra profession. He bound many volumes for the famous Loménie de Brienne library, and, according to E. Fournier, his name is to be found in some of the books; whereas Thoinan declares twice over that no authentic binding of Duseuil is known. Others say Duseuil was not an abbé at all, and others again think there were *two* Duseuils—one a professional who married into the Padeloup family, and the other an abbé. Duseuil, Boyer (there were Boyets and Boyers), Padeloup, and Anguerrand, all bound for the Abbé Rothelin. Derome had also as contemporaries Bradel, Ducastin, Du Planil, and many others.

Turning to the beginning of the XIX century, which does not seem so far away, we have Bozerian aîné, a very mediocre binder, and Courteval (1810). Bozerian jeune, the brother of the elder Bozerian, was a better workman. Thouvenin, however, may be said to have revived the art, and improved as he worked, but he died young in 1834—hardly forty years old. He was succeeded by Bauzonnet, by Trautz (his son-in-law), by Capé and Duru (both excellent workmen), Simier, Ottmann, and Niedrée, Koelher and Gonel, Petit and David, Lenegre and the rest to modern times.

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Duru did splendid work, though book and binding are often not in sympathy, and, with Bedford in England, may be regarded as doing the best work of the middle of the XIX century.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE VOLUMES SELECTED FROM A COLLECTION OF 185 VOLUMES, FROM 1694 TO 1883, OF THE ROYAL, IMPERIAL, AND NATIONAL FRENCH ALMANAC OR CALENDAR.

SEVERAL of the armorial bearings have not, so far, been identified. Suffice it to say that this collection of, altogether, 185 pieces is the result of twenty-five years' unremitting labor of love of an amateur who was not content with "veau fauve" when he could replace this with a copy in morocco. A very few of the important personages of the period 1694-1883 are not represented, notably Marie Antoinette. An almanac with her arms is \$800 bid, none offered. To replace such a volume we exhibit here her arms on a volume in calf (*triste lumen* and pathetic apposition!) of a thirty-four-volume collection of "Contes de fées."* A personal copy of the great

* "La bibliothèque de Trianon, saisie et mise sous le séquestre en 1793, avait été attribuée tout entière à la bibliothèque municipale de Versailles, où elle se trouve encore aujourd'hui, à l'exception de quelques volumes,

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Napoleon is also missing, although the imperial eagle frequently appears. To sum up, the collection consists of four volumes for 1694-1696-1697-1698, and 181 from 1700-1883. No less than 140 of these volumes are in red morocco, of which about 100 have armorial devices on interesting bindings by some of the masters of the art in France during this period. Many of them are elaborately tooled. For the entire XVIII century there are only ten volumes not in morocco.

It should further be borne in mind that the collection, apart from the choice coverings of the volumes, abounds in historic interest; is, in fact, indispensable to the historical student, embodying much that cannot be obtained elsewhere, and which is official as appertaining to the deeply interesting history of "La France" over this long period, — matter that cannot be consulted as a whole except in the best public libraries, and it is doubtful if many have a complete set, so full of vicissitudes was the period embraced by this pub-

qui ont été compris, par négligence ou par erreur, dans les ventes de livres inutiles faites en 1825 et en 1832 par ordre de la mairie.

"C'est là ce qui explique l'extrême rareté des livres aux armes de Marie-Antoinette, dans le commerce et chez les amateurs." ("Connaissances nécessaires à un bibliophile." Ed. Rouveyre. Paris. Vol. VI, pp. 57, 58. 5th edition.)

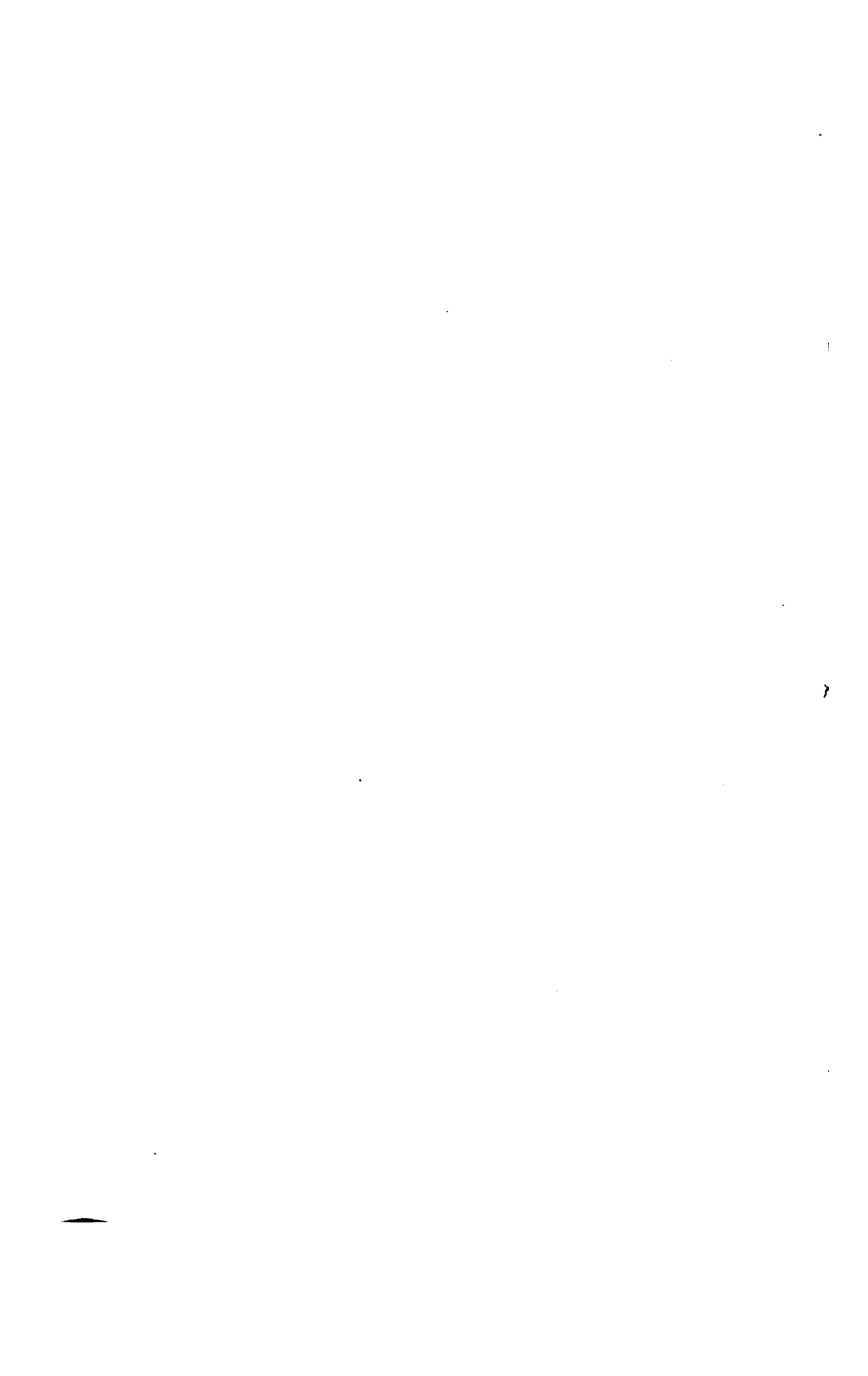
INTRODUCTION

lication,— first Royal, then National, then Imperial, then Royal-Imperial and Imperial-National, and finally plain Republican—much of the glory gone, and all the glory of the binding.

No *particulier* was content in the XVIII century with anything less than a handsome binding even on such a book as a much-thumbed court almanac and calendar. After we pass this period, a great change will be seen, lasting throughout the XIX century, notwithstanding the existence of good binders, such as Thouvenin, in the early part of the century, and Duru in the middle of it.



CATALOGUE





CATALOGUE

- 1 White vellum. 1694. Gilt border and arms in centre of Louis XIV.
Bound by A. Ruetten (?).
- 2 White vellum. 1696. Gilt panels and corner fleur-de-lis.
- 3 White vellum. 1697. Rare volume of the Almanac.
- 4 White vellum. 1698. Delicate gilt border and small arms in centre of Louis XIV.
Bound by Boyet (?).
- 5 White vellum. 1703. Gilt panels; central device, front and back, "Dieu soit loué à jamais."
- 6 White vellum. 1705. Arms of Colbert. Front and back.
Bound by Boyet (?).
- 7 White vellum. 1706. Arms of de la Tremouille — Créqui, front and back. "Il s'agit de: Charles Belgique Hollande de la Tremouille, duc

CATALOGUE OF

de Thouars, premier gentilhomme de la chambre du roi, né en 1655, mort en 1709, et de: Madeleine de Créquy, fille du duc de Créquy, aussi premier gentilhomme de la chambre du roi."

- 8 Red morocco. 1707. Small arms of Louis XIV.
- 9 Red morocco. 1709. Arms of the Duchess of Orleans (Charlotte Elizabeth of Bavaria). Covered with gold fleurs-de-lis back and front. Gold borders and monograms in corners.
Bound by Boyet (?).
- 10 White vellum. 1710. Year in centre.
- 11 Red morocco. 1713. Small arms of Louis XIV.
- 12 Red morocco. 1715. Arms of Louis XIV, large.
- 13 White vellum. 1716. Arms of the Duc de Maine.
- 14 White vellum. 1718. Arms of the Duc de Maine.
- 15 Red morocco. 1719. Arms of Louis XV, gold border.
Bound by Dubois (?).
- 16 Red morocco. 1720. Arms of Louis XV., gold border and fleurs-de-lis in corners.

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- 17 Red morocco. 1721. Arms of Louis XV,
gold border and fleurs-de-lis.
- 18 Red morocco. 1723. Arms of Cardinal de
Noailles, Archbishop of Paris.
- 19 Red morocco. 1724. Arms of Le Bos du
Plessis, Conseiller au Parlement, fine border.
Bound by Dubois (?).
- 20 Red morocco. 1725. Arms of the Talleyrand-
Périgord family.
- 21 Red morocco. 1726. Arms of the Cardinal de
Beauvau. Latin cross and dove in corners.
- 22 Red morocco. 1727. Arms unidentified.
- 23 Red morocco. 1729. Gold border. Arms un-
identified. First occurrence of Larcher's label,
"À la teste noire," etc.
Bound by Dubois (?).
- 24 Red morocco. 1730. Gold borders.
Bound by Dubois (?).
- 25 Red morocco. 1731. Fine border of Dolphins.
Bound by Duseuil (?).
- 26 Red morocco. 1733. Arms of Gondrin de
Pardaillan, Duc d'Antin, with border.
- 27 Red morocco. 1734. Arms of Louis de Bour-
bon-Condé, Comte de Clermont.

CATALOGUE OF

- 28 Red morocco. 1735. Gold border with crown.
Arms unidentified.

Bound by Dubois (?).

- 29 Red morocco. 1736. Arms of Malon de Bercy.
Gold border.

- 30 Red morocco. 1737. Arms of d'Aguesseau.

- 31 Red morocco. 1739. Arms of Malon de Bercy.
Gold border.

- 32 Red morocco. 1740. Arms of Guébriant.
Gold border.

- 33 Red morocco. 1742. Gold border.

- 34 Red morocco. 1743. Gold border.

- 35 Red morocco. 1744. Arms of Louis de
Bourbon-Condé, Comte de Clermont. Gold
border.

- 36 Red morocco. 1745. Arms of Thiroux de
Gerseuil, Conseiller à la Cour des Aides. Gold
border.

- 37 Red morocco. 1746. Arms of President des
Brosses. Elaborate border.

Bound by Padeloup (?).

- 38 Red morocco. 1747. Arms of President des
Brosses.

Bound by Dubuisson.

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- 39 Red morocco. 1748. Arms of Mademoiselle de Blois, widow of the Regent.
- 40 Red morocco. 1749. Arms of President des Brosses.
Bound by Dubuisson.
- 41 Red morocco. 1750. Arms of President des Brosses.
Bound by Dubuisson.
- 42 Green morocco. 1751. Arms unidentified.
From the sale of General Melenet. Bound by Dubuisson.
- 43 Red morocco. 1752. Arms unidentified.
Bound by Dubuisson.
- 44 Red morocco. 1753. Arms of President des Brosses.
Bound by Dubuisson.
- 45 Red morocco. 1754. Arms of Comte de Gayfier. Gold border.
Bound by Derome, jeune (?).
- 46 Red morocco. 1755. Arms of Duc de Pen-thièvre, natural son of Louis XIV.
Bound by Dubuisson.
- 47 Red morocco. 1756. Arms of Jean de Boul-longne. Gold border.
Bound by Derome (?).
- 48 Red morocco. 1757. Arms of Le Pelletier St. Fargeau.

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- 49 Red morocco. 1758. Arms of the Comte d'Eu. Gold border.
Bound by Douceur (?).
- 50 Red morocco. 1759. Arms unidentified (Dutertre, 1754-1798 (?)).
Bound by Douceur (?).
- 51 Red morocco. 1760. Arms of Bouvard de Fourqueux, Procureur-général.
- 52 Red morocco. 1761. Arms of Pupil des Sab-
lous. Gold border.
Bound by Derome, jeune (?). Padeloup (?).
Douceur (?).
- 53 Red morocco. 1762.
Binding of Dubuisson (year of his death, i.e.,
Pierre Paul Dubuisson).
- 54 Red morocco. 1763. Arms of F. de Bour-
nouville (?).
- 55 Red morocco. 1764. Arms of the Marquise
de Pompadour, in mosaic.
From the famous Baron Pichon's sale. Bound
by Douceur.
- 56 Red morocco. 1765. Arms of the Duc de
Noailles.
A Dubuisson binding, probably by Laferté,
vieux, or René Dubuisson.
- 57 Red morocco. 1766. Arms of F. de Bour-
nouville.
Bound by Derome, jeune (?).

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58 Red morocco. 1767. Arms of F. de Bournouville (differing from 1766).

59 Red morocco. 1768. Arms of Joly de Fleury (later Minister of Finance under Louis XVI).

A Dubuisson binding, probably by Laferté, vieux, or René Dubuisson.

59A Red morocco. 1768. Very fresh copy, hexagon tooling and petits fers by Padeloup. Back gaufréd with feather pattern.

60 Red morocco. 1769. Arms of Louis XV. Elaborate border.

Bound by Derome, jeune.

N. B. *In these two volumes one sees side by side the work of Padeloup and Derome.*

61 Red morocco. 1770. Arms unidentified.

A Dubuisson binding, probably by Laferté, jeune, or René Dubuisson.

62 Red morocco. 1771. Arms unidentified.

63 Red morocco. 1772. Arms of Louis XVI as Dauphin.

A Dubuisson binding, probably by Laferté, jeune, or René Dubuisson.

64 Red morocco. 1773. Arms of Chancelier Maupeau.

Bound by Derome, jeune.

65 Red morocco. 1774. Arms of LeDoux, celebrated architect.

Rare number of the Almanac. See MS. note *in re* M. Demirlavand, p. 553. Bound by Derome.

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- 66 Red morocco. 1775. Arms (in mosaic) of M. de Beaumont.
Dubuisson style of binding, probably by Laferté, jeune, or René Dubuisson.
- 67 Red morocco. 1776. Arms of Le Doux.
Probably one of René Dubuisson's last bindings. He was 90 years old in 1776, and we do not hear of him again.
- 68 Red morocco. 1777. Arms unidentified.
Bound by Biziaux (?). Vente (?).
- 69 Red morocco. 1778. Arms of the Comte de Vergennes. Border.
Bound by P. Vente (?).
- 70 Red morocco. 1779. Arms of Chancelier Hue de Miromesnil (mosaic).
- 71 Red morocco. 1780. Arms of Ch. de Rohan, Prince de Soubise. Gold border.
Bound by Vente (?).
- 72 Red morocco. 1781. Arms of Chancelier Hue de Miromesnil.
- 73 Red morocco. 1782. Arms of the Empress Marie Thérèse (mother of Marie Antoinette).
- 74 Red morocco. 1783. Arms (mosaic) of J. de Lamothe de Bauzelle, Captain of the Regiment of Vivarais.
Bound by Vente (?).
- 75 Red morocco. 1784. Arms of De Mauroy, Governor of Champagne.
Posthumous Dubuisson binding. Laferté, jeune (?).

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- 76 Red morocco. 1785. Arms of Rosset de Fleury.
- 77 Red morocco. 1786. Arms unidentified.
- 77A Calf. Arms of Marie Antoinette on a volume of "Contes de fées" of 1786. No Almanac has been obtainable with her arms on it.
- 78 Red morocco. 1787. Arms of M. de Mauroy.
Posthumous Dubuisson binding. Laferté, jeune (?). Worked till 1790.
- 79 Red morocco. 1788. Arms of Duc du Chatelet. Gold border.
Bound by Vente (?).
- 80 Red morocco. 1789. Arms of Madame Adelaide, daughter of Louis XV.
MS. note inside, showing that this was a present from Madame Adelaide to "M. Antoine, maréchal des logis du roi," and that the gift was of yearly occurrence.
- 81 Red morocco. 1790. Arms unidentified. Exceptional plaque binding, large herons at corners.
Last effort of Laferté, jeune (?).
- 82 Red morocco. 1791. Arms of François Joachim Depierres de Bernis, Cardinal and Secretary of State, 1715-1794.
- 83 Red morocco. 1792. Arms of Comte de Provence, later Louis XVIII.

CATALOGUE OF

- 84 Red morocco. 1793 [An 2]. Abrupt change to Revolutionary ornaments. [Beneath the central shield are sometimes found coats of arms overlaid at this period.]
- 85 Red morocco. An 2. (1794.) Ministre de la Justice.
- 86 Red morocco. 22 Sept., 1794/5 [An 3]. Gold borders.

Bound by Bradel-Derome.

PERIOD OF UNREST AND DECADENCE.

- 87 Calf. An 5. (1797/8). Emblems on back.
- 88 Red morocco. An 7. (1799-1800.) Emblems on back.
- 89 Red morocco. An 11. (1802/3.) Back ornamented.
- 90 Red morocco. An 12. (1804/5.) Back ornamented.
- 91 Red morocco. An 13. (1805/6.) Impl. Eagle on back.
- 92 Red morocco. 1806. Impl. Eagle and cross on back.
- 93 Red morocco. 1807. Impl. Eagle and cross on back.
- 94 Red morocco. 1808. Impl. Eagle and cross on back. Monogram H. S. on front.

FRENCH ALMANACS

- 95 Red morocco. 1809. Gold border. Arms of de Fontanes, president of the Corps Législatif.
- 96 Red morocco. 1810. Impl. Eagle (crowned) on back.
- 97 Red morocco. 1811. Back decorated. Impl. Eagle crowned. Large initials. A. D. B.
P. L. R.
- 98 Red morocco. 1812. Painted arms. Back decorated, eagle crowned.
- 99 Red morocco. 1813. Back decorated with Impl. Eagle (crowned) and large bee. On front initials L. B. surmounted by crown with plume of thistle shape.
- 100 Red morocco. 1814/15. Monogram (crowned) of Louis XVIII on back. Lace border. Corner fleur-de-lis.
To this volume is added the extremely rare supplement, published by Napoleon during the 100 days.
- 101 Red morocco. 1817. Filigree border. Copy of the "Chambre des Pairs." Back ornamented with fleur-de-lis.
- 102 Red morocco. 1819. Vine border and fleur-de-lis corners. Crowned monogram of Louis XVIII on decorated back.

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- 103 Red morocco. 1820. Fleur-de-lis border. Arms of Louis XVIII on front, fourfold crowned monogram on back.
- 104 Green morocco. 1821. Grape-vine border. Pink silk doublure. Arms of the Duchesse d'Angoulême, daughter of Louis XVI.
- 105 Red morocco. 1824. Arms (unidentified) with initial S in centre (over D effaced).
- 106 Green morocco. 1825. Fleur-de-lis border. Arms of the Duchesse d'Angoulême as Dauphine.
- 107 Red morocco. 1829. Border and corner fleur-de-lis. Green silk doublure. Arms of the Duc d'Orléans (later Louis Philippe).
- 108 Red morocco. 1830. Grape-vine border and corner fleur-de-lis. Arms unidentified.
- 109 Red morocco. 1831. Filigree border crossed at corners. Centre ornament, crown over initials A. D.
- 110 Red morocco. 1832. Shell or fan border. Back decorated, alternating plain and gold.
- 111 Red morocco. 1833. Filigree panel border and ornate corners. Initials (crowned) of Marie Amélie, Queen Consort of Louis Philippe.
- 112 Red morocco. 1834. Filigree border crossed at corners. Back decorated.

FRENCH ALMANACS

- 113 Red morocco. 1835. Same border as 1834.
Centre ornament crown surmounting letter P.
Back decorated, but differently.
- 114 Red morocco. 1836. Two-, six-, and threefold
panel. Corner ornaments. Watered silk dou-
blure. Crowned initials of Duc de Nemours,
son of Louis Philippe.
- 115 Red morocco. 1837. Same border as 1834-
1835.
- 116 Red morocco. 1838. Fine corner ornaments.
White watered silk doublure. Crowned initials
of Duc de Nemours.
- 117 Red morocco. 1839. Borders, back dec-
orated.
- 118 Red morocco. 1840. Borders, back dec-
orated.
- 119 Red morocco. 1842. Very tasteful orna-
mentation.
Bound by Simier (?).
- 120 Red morocco. 1843. Very delicate orna-
mentation. Centre crown surmounting initials
N.O. White watered silk doublure.
Bound by Simier (?).
- 121 Red morocco. 1844. Ornamentation of very
fine design. Initial M.
Bound by Ottmann or Simier (?).
- 122 Green morocco. 1845. Ornamentation of
equally fine design. Initial M.
Bound by Ottmann or Simier (?).

CATALOGUE OF FRENCH ALMANACS

The rubbings are here exhibited side by side with volumes for 1848 and 1845, to show how fine tools and design are wasted on poor leather. The same applies to the volumes for 1842-3.

- 123 Red morocco. 1846. Ornamentation of the ingrain style of Duru. Royal crown surmounting letter P. Probably not Louis Philippe.

All these bindings, 1795-1846, show the uselessness of pure designs and fine irons when applied to poor leather. The decoration is first-class in many cases. The leather mostly very poor.

- 124 Red morocco. 1854. Crowned initial of Princesse Mathilde.

Lacuna, 1855-1877, showing renewed decadence of binding following the period of Duru. All the volumes in the collection are in cloth.

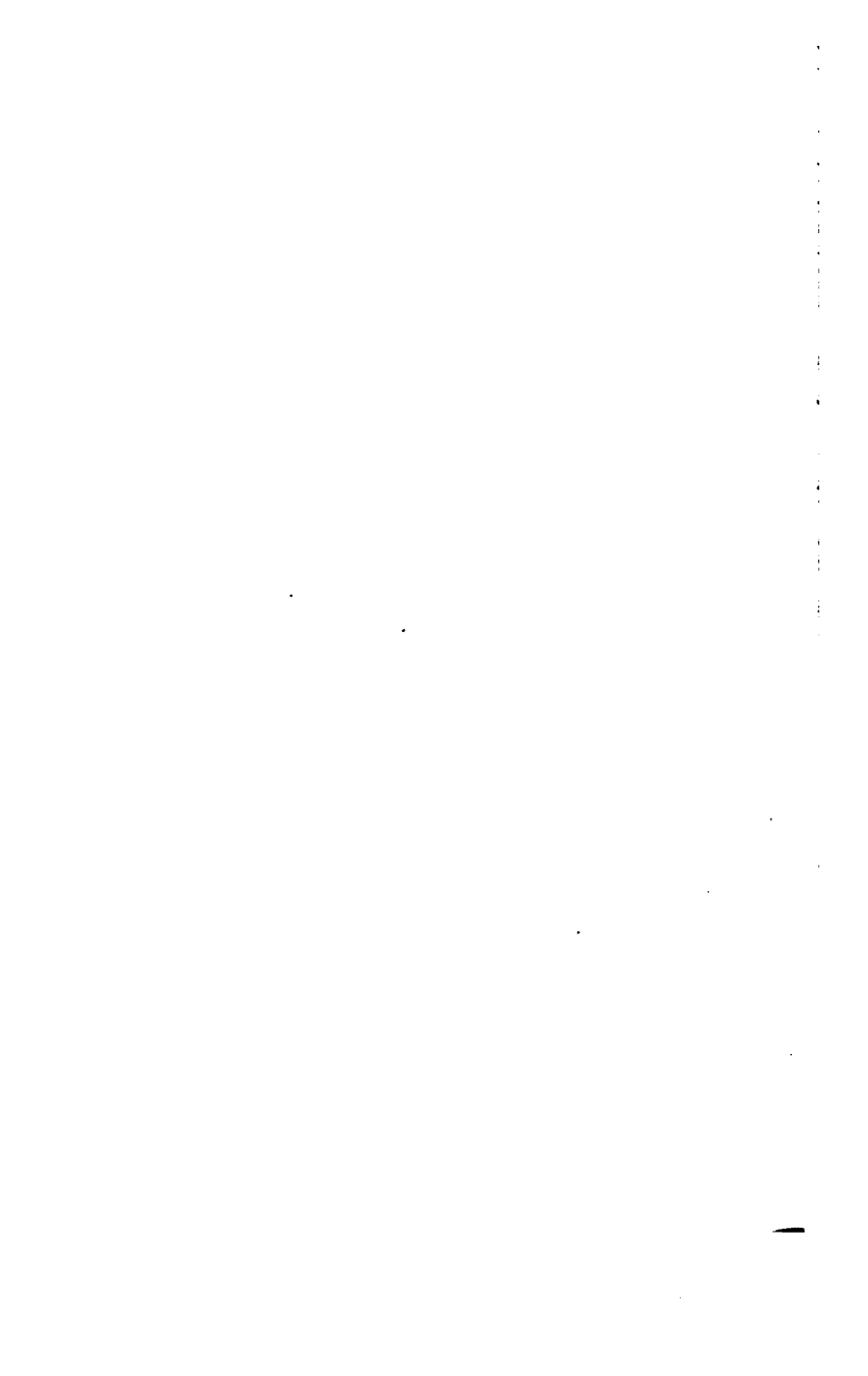
- 125 Red morocco. 1858. Ornamented front with large initial D in centre.

Beginning of the revival of binding which has continued to the present day.

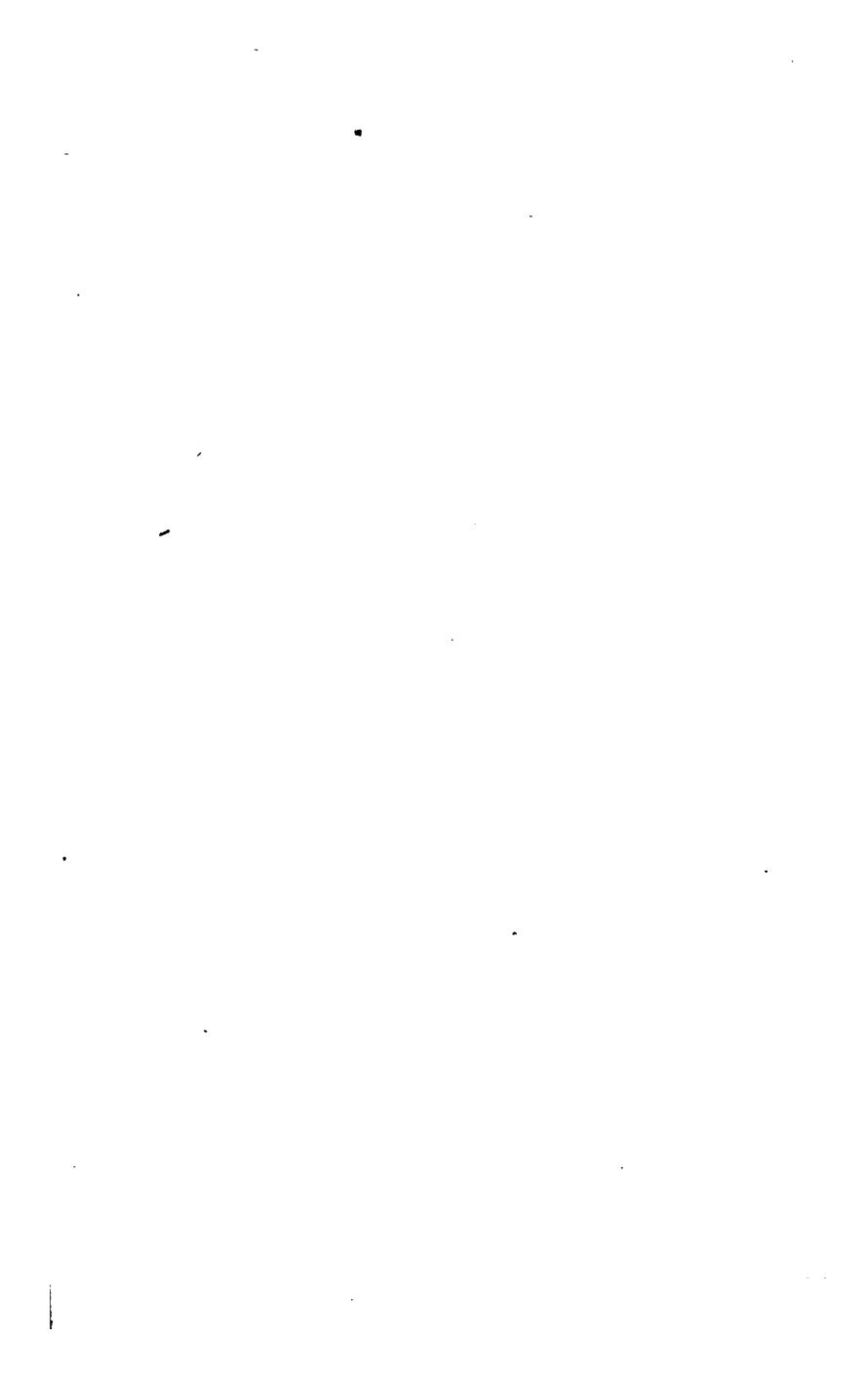
- 126 Red morocco. 1877. Gold border, crowned bâtons of Marshal MacMahon.

- 127 Red morocco. 1881. Ornate border (same as 1877). Real crushed morocco. President Grévy's copy.

Bound by Canapé-Belz (?).







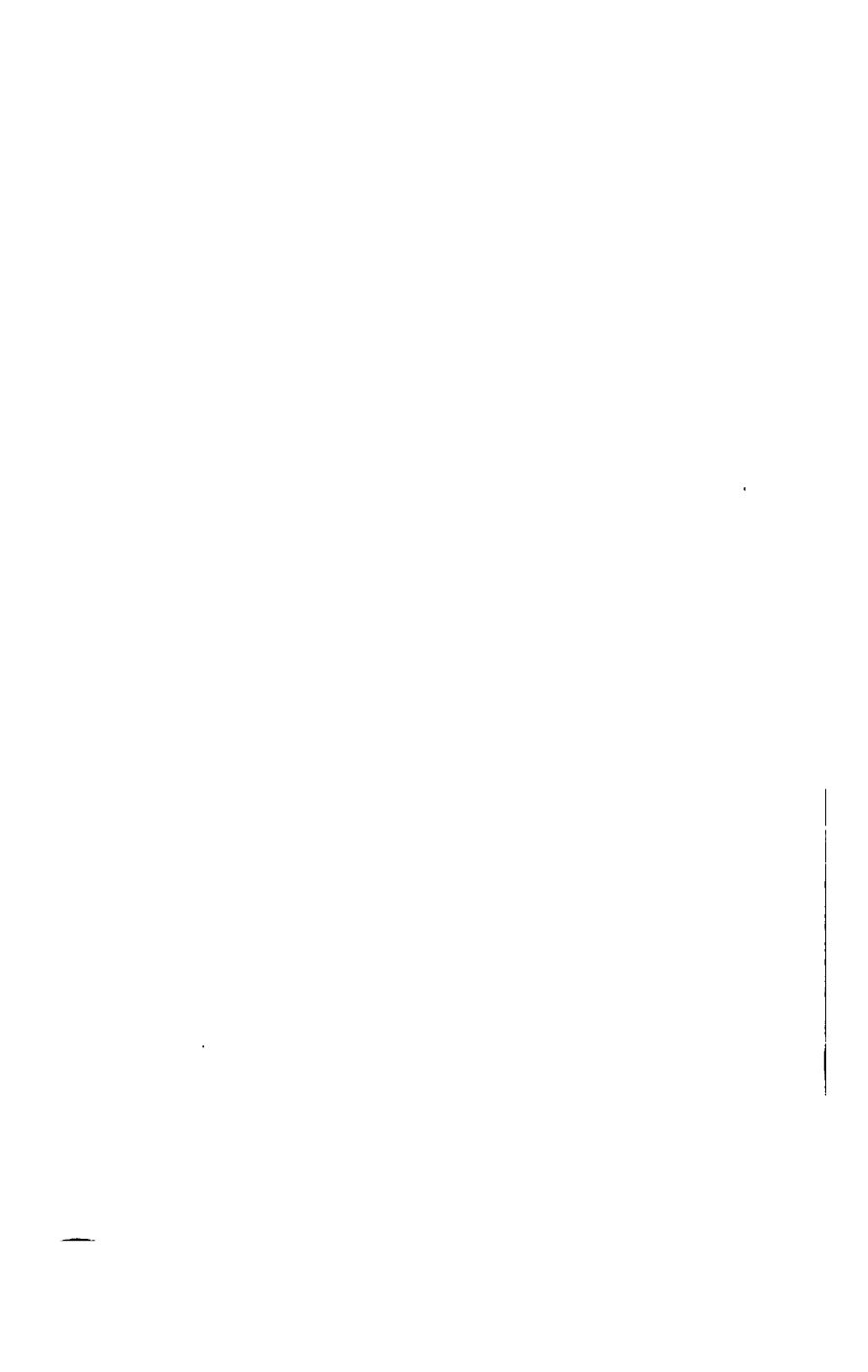




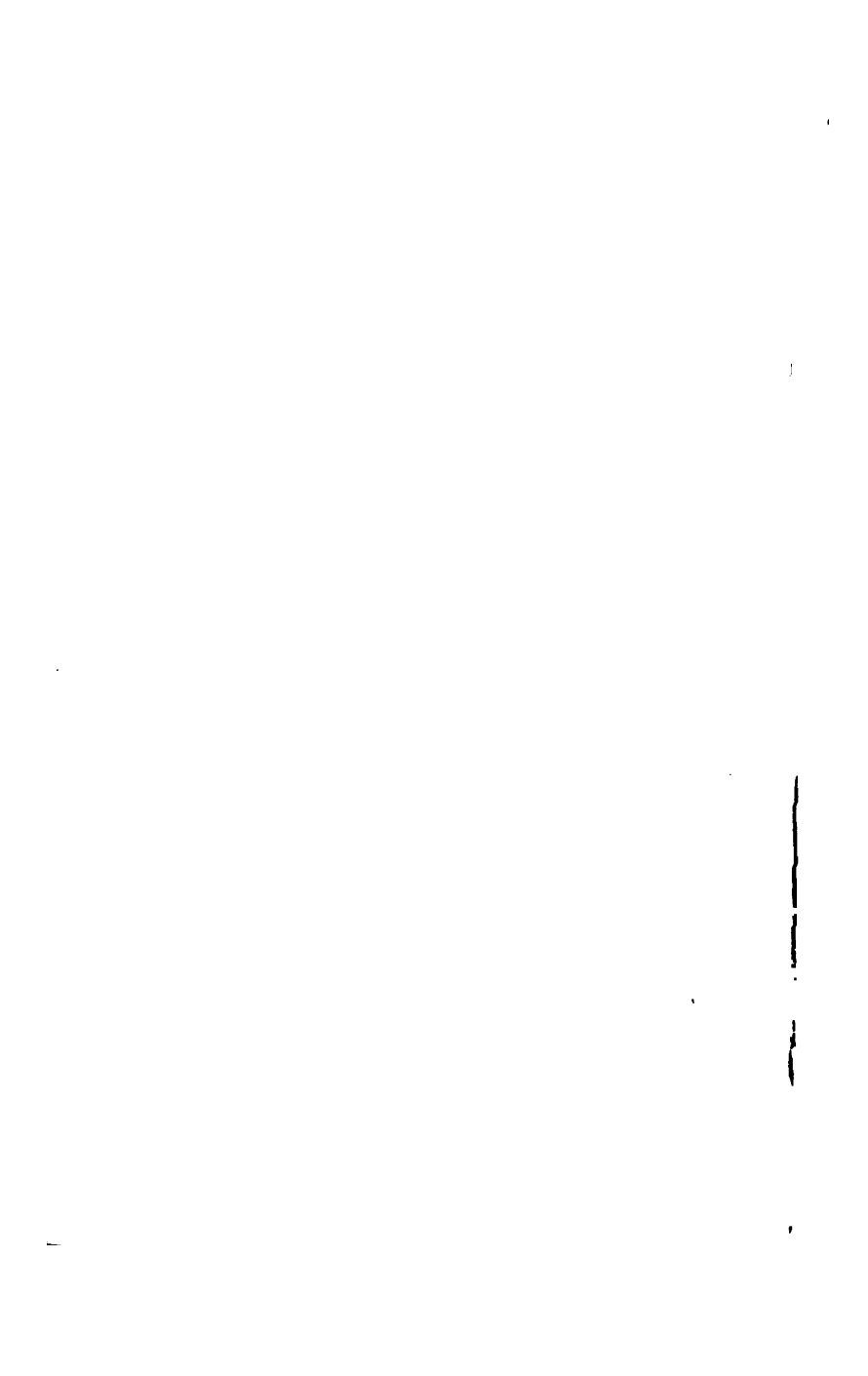




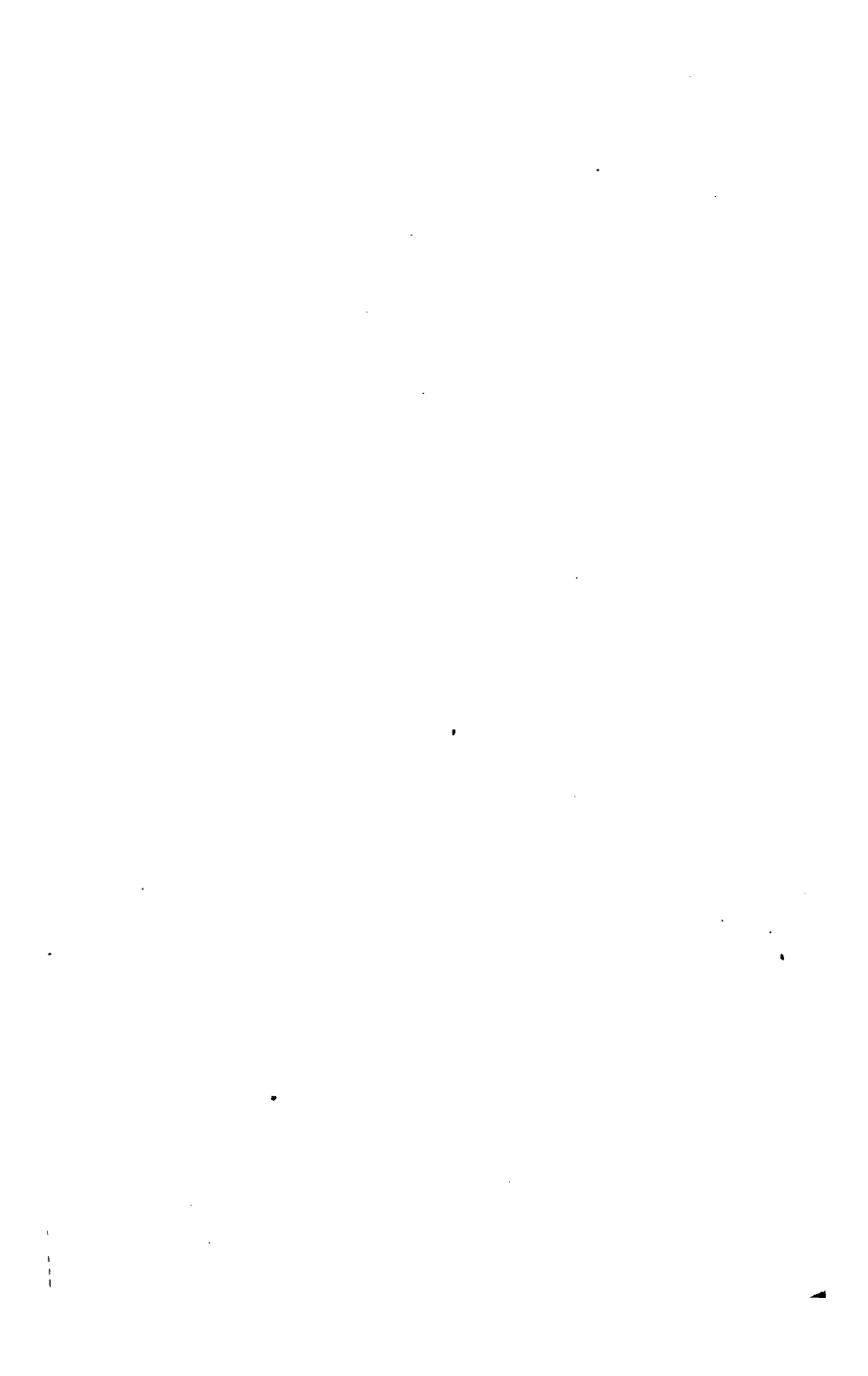












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